

# The Great War 1916th Day

## U. S. Patrol Helps Capture 22 Germans

Aiding French, Penetrates  
Foe's Lines at Chemin-des-Dames

Some of the Enemy  
Killed; Gun Taken

No Casualties Among the  
Americans; French Officer in Command

(By The Associated Press)  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 24 (delayed).—An American patrol in the Chemin-des-Dames sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, early yesterday penetrated a few hundred yards into the German lines and captured two German officers, twenty men and one machine gun.

There was some sharp fighting and a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. There were no American casualties. The Franco-American patrol was under command of a French officer.

The French War Office communication Saturday reported that north of the Ailette River, which parallels the Chemin-des-Dames, French troops had penetrated the German lines as far as the neighborhood of Chevigny. They were reported to have returned with material and twenty-five prisoners, including two officers.

The presence of American units along the famous Chemin-des-Dames disclosed in the Associated Press dispatch last Friday.

In a patrol fight the previous day American soldiers had killed one German and captured another. One American was wounded slightly.

Pershing to Issue Daily Reports on Troops' Work

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Issuance of a daily official report by General Pershing on activities at the American front in France may begin soon. The reports probably will be given to the press at General Pershing's headquarters, although the plan has not been worked out in detail as yet and General Pershing desires undoubtedly to be followed.

Secretary Baker, it was learned today, thinks the practice of the Allied governments in issuing daily communications on operations is good one and intends to adopt it. Because of the long distance between General Pershing and the War Department, however, it may be decided expedient to give the reports out in France instead of following the British and French customs of announcing them through the War Office.

The War Department will make public promptly, Mr. Baker indicated, the names of officers or men commended for gallant action by their commanding general.

New Yorkers in Casualty List

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—Among the names of Americans in a Canadian overseas casualty list issued here today are: Wounded, Richard Wilkie, Brooklyn, Ill. H. C. Butler, New York City.

Official Statements

East GERMAN

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (DAY).—Army Group of General von Eberstein. Our troops have occupied Poland. The Eastern frontation which was there has placed itself under German command.

Yesterday morning Dorpat was taken by the 15th Storming Company and the first squadron of the 15th Hussar regiment. In the afternoon of the four divisions on the way there 4,000 prisoners were taken and many hundreds of automobiles were captured. This morning detachments of the 15th and one-half days.

Army Group of General von Linde. At Rowno the whole staff of the Russian special army fell into our hands. The command in chief fell into our hands. The enemy's artillery has shown activity south of the Dnieper. The town of Rowno was occupied at 10:30 o'clock this morning after a battle.

Preskov (Pskov), south of Lake Peipus, is in our hands.

West BRITISH

LONDON, Feb. 25 (DAY).—Early this morning a hostile raiding party was repulsed with loss on the Western front. The enemy's artillery has shown activity south of Cambrai and in the Messines sector.

FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 25 (DAY).—South of the Ailette French troops made a successful raid in the region of Urech and returned with 100 prisoners and one machine gun. In the Champagne, in the region of Talmay, in Upper Alsace, in the sectors north of the Doller River, a lively artillery duel was maintained.

(NIGHT). There were reciprocal bombardments in the Champagne and in the region of the Doller River.

BELGIAN

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 24.—Four German attempts during the night of February 22-23 to approach our advanced posts at various points on the front were checked by our barrage fire, machine guns and grenades. Artillery activity on both sides was general along the front from the region of Dixmude, where we effectively silenced several batteries by our destructive fire. Our aviators have carried out a number of flights and engaged in several aerial combats.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (DAY).—There have been a great many artillery and trench mortar duels. Reconnoitering engagements occurred at many points on the front. East of Antwerpen we took prisoners and machine guns.

ITALIAN FRONT

ROME, Feb. 25.—There was lively sniping on both sides from the Adige to the Piave. On the left bank of the Piave a British patrol attacked a body of the enemy, causing considerable losses.

At Capo Sile hostile parties who over a large tract of the front were trying to attack a bridgehead were promptly dispersed.

There was intense aerial activity during the day over the first line. Four enemy machines were brought down, two by the French and two by us. They fell in the region of Monte Grappa. A fifth, hit by our anti-aircraft batteries, came down in flames near Borno. At night our airplanes bombed railway stations and the home service sections of the Austro-Hungarian army.

Trent and Primolano, where there was an intense traffic, and also bombed enemy aviation camps near La Comina and Saint Fior di Sopra.

Again hostile machines have dropped bombs on inhabited places at Castellano, Mestre and Venice.

## Pocketbooks of U. S. Soldiers Are Hard Hit by Paris Prices

That Dear Franc Doesn't Go Anywhere Near as Far as It Used To; London Shilling Buys Much More; Paris Cheerful

(Staff Correspondence)  
PARIS, Jan. 30.—Paris prices! Whew! They bite into the comparatively generous American allowance even more than the cold. A franc in Paris doesn't begin to go as far as a shilling in London. A five franc dinner leaves a whole lot to be desired by the soldier with an army appetite and a voracious thirst. Paris is changing, and a lot of American soldiers whose acquaintance with the franc is extremely brief, are being shortchanged by garçons, who come from Switzerland and other neutral zones. The soldier is rapidly learning restaurant French and is proving an able teacher of American slang to the boulevard ladies. If the war lasts another year the Franco-American tongue will be the Esperanto of this section of the world.

Before coming to Paris I had been in various parts of Britain, including the North of Scotland, where there were no food queues, no coal shortage and no worries about air raids. However, it would be foolish to attempt to compare conditions in Paris with those of Scotland or the English provinces. The only fair comparison is between London and Paris. The contrasts are striking.

British Gloom Has Not Reached Paris

London is gloomy. The darkening of the streets at night, because of the frequent fog which settles down over the Thames Valley, the natural pessimism of the average Londoner, combine to give London a dark, dull and dark appearance. In Paris the streets are much brighter at night, a fog is an exception, not the rule; the fourth winter of war has failed thus far to crush Paris optimism. To the British the gloominess of the streets, the French the pessimism, the continual grumbling of the British must be irritating. Neither the Londoner nor the Parisian can be judged by what he says and how he acts. In the American is the frankness of the other, he is supposed to be the grandest bluffer of the lot, but he is really incapable of grinning for the pure joy of finding things are all wrong.

Gaby Deslys and Harry Pilcer have opened a new music hall called the Casino, at which one of the features is an American ragtime orchestra. Significantly, it is crowded with French, British and American soldiers and civilians. The applause is almost continuous; the fun waxes furious, and every one apparently enjoys the show. There is nothing like it in London. Music halls, if it was transferred to London or to New York certain parts of the performance would be pruned (whatever authority decides what is to be cut). American vaudeville audiences should not see; but we call "tough stuff." I do not think it has damaged any American morals; but I do think it has helped in improving American French and British morale. It has made a lot of

## Heavy American Guns in Use on Two Battle Fronts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—American-built ordnance of the latest type and heaviest calibre—10-inch, 12-inch and 14-inch rifles—is in service on the sector of the Western front held by the American army and on the Italian front, it was learned today at the War Department. The general belief has been that very American heavy guns were in Europe.

The guns sent to Italy include a number of 14-inch rifles, both of 45 and 50 calibre. The former was considered the most powerful naval weapon in existence until the commissioning of the British battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class, with 15-inch guns. American experts still believe that the 14-inch 50 calibre rifle is harder hitting and more accurate even than the larger British weapon.

Reports from Italy say the results achieved by the heavy American ordnance already have elicited expressions of admiration from the Italian gunners. In addition to heavy naval ordnance, General Pershing has received a number of reserve 12-inch rifles, designed originally for installation in the coast defences of the United States. When this country entered the war there were a substantial number of these guns in American arsenals, but the chance of their being needed here was deemed so small that the War Department did not hesitate to ship them abroad. Mounted on specially designed carriages, they are now located along the American sector.

Mounted for high angle fire, as they will be when used in land operations, the 12-inch rifles have an estimated range of not less than 35,000 yards. The 14-inch gun has a proportionately greater range. Larger naval guns are being built, as future American battleships are to have 16-inch guns of both the 45 and 50 calibre. No details of this weapon have yet been permitted to be published, however.

500 Swedish Troops Hold Aland Islands Expected to Form Guard Until End of the War

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Swedish force which seized the Aland Islands consists of 500 soldiers, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reports. These troops will form a guard until the end of the war. Six hundred Finnish White Guards left the Aland Islands on Swedish steamships, which brought them to Sweden. They were then taken to Tornen, in Finland, on the Swedish border. The Russian soldiers on the islands also will be removed. They probably will be sent directly to Finland.

It is reported that 500 White Guards have been defeated by Red Guards, a large number of them, mostly Finnish students, being killed.

## Five U. S. Fliers Killed in Accidents, Pershing Reports

Officer and Four Students Included New Yorker; Details Not Given

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The deaths of a lieutenant and four cadets resulting from airplane accidents were reported to the War Department today by General Pershing.

The dead are Lieutenant Leland J. Hagadorn, Orleans, N. Y.; Cadets Clark B. Nichol, 1516 Locust Street, Philadelphia; J. S. Stillman, 36 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York; Donald E. Carlton, Providence, R. I.; and Arthur H. Wilson, 3509 Baring Street, Philadelphia.

The message gave no details of the accidents. General Pershing also reported that Private Ralph R. Spaulding, of Madison, Me., had been killed in action February 13, that two other privates were severely wounded February 19, and one slightly wounded February 23. The severely wounded were Frank Fuss, of Esterville, Iowa, and Chester A. Hunt, of Rolling Prairie, Ind., and the slightly wounded was Andrew Donko, South Bethlehem, Penn.

Private Paul Crabtree, of Portsmouth, Ohio, died from wounds received in action November 21. Lieutenant Thomas W. McCoy, of Elkhart, Ind., died from wounds resulting from the explosion of a hand grenade, and Private George G. Clarke, of Holyoke, Mass., died from accidental gunshot wounds.

Private Charles A. Johnson, of Moreley, Cal., was reported accidentally drowned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—Donald E. Carlton was a student at Rhode Island State College when he left last May to go to the first Plattsburg training camp. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall B. Carlton, of East Providence.

He was transferred from Plattsburg to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as one specially fitted for aviation, and in September, with about 150 other students, was ordered to Italy for training under expert aviation instructors.

Subsequently these students went to England, and it was from England that his father-to-day received a letter from him reporting that he had been killed in action.

Carlton was born in Franklin, N. H., had lived in East Providence for eight years and was twenty-two years old.

Cadet Joseph Frederick Stillman, Jr., was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Stillman of this city.

His family had been informed that he had been gravely injured on February 8, at an aviation camp in England, during a "combat maneuver." His airplane collided with one driven by another cadet, and the gasoline tank caught fire. Stillman brought his machine to the ground, but the burns he suffered cost him his life.

Cadet Stillman was twenty-five years old, and was graduated from Yale in 1915. He entered the aviation service last June, attending the ground school at Columbus, Ohio, and graduating in August. He was then sent to England, and early in September went to England. His family is socially prominent in this city. His father is now retired from the army and is a prominent sugar refiners in the country.

New Yorker Met Death In Collision in Air

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Joseph Frederick Stillman, New Yorker, died today at the Royal Flying Corps, died of injuries received when his machine collided with that of another aviator.

A coroner's jury to-day found that death was accidental.

Five Teuton Fliers Are Downed in Italy

Enemy Again Rain Bombs on Venice—British Patrol Crosses Pieve

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Enemy fliers have again rained bombs on Venice, Mestre and Castelfranco, the official Italian army statement announced today. No details of the raids were given.

There was also great aerial activity at the front. The French brought down two enemy machines and the Italians two others in aerial duels, while a fifth was hit by anti-aircraft projectiles and fell in flames near Borno.

Italian raiding squadrons in the night bombed railway stations at Mattarello, south of Trent, and Primolano, where, the statement says, there was an "intense traffic." The official Italian army statement announced today that the Italian army had captured a British patrol on a bridgehead at Capo Sile, north of Venice, but were dispersed.

Artillery firing was most pronounced on the mountain front between the Aigue and Astico.

Gen. Wood's Aid Returns Operation on His Eye

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 25.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Kilbourne, aid to Major General Leonard Wood, and who was at his side when the general was fatally injured by the premature explosion of a trench mortar several weeks ago in France, arrived here today on a French liner.

When the vessel docked it was learned that Lieutenant Colonel Kilbourne himself had been more seriously injured than reports from abroad had stated, and had returned to undergo an operation on his right eye.

Friends of Lieutenant Colonel Kilbourne who accompanied him from France said that a fragment of steel from the exploding mortar struck him below the right eye, passed behind the eyeball and lodged in the forehead. French and American surgeons who examined him after the accident were averse to operating, and suggested that he return to America.

British Casualties Low 3,571 Reported for Week Is Smallest Number in Months

LONDON, Feb. 25.—British casualties reported in the week ended today were 3,571, the lowest of any week for several months. They were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 24; men, 736.

Wounded or missing—Officers, 77; men, 2,734.

## First Camp Gives Troops in France Trench Training

A PORT IN FRANCE, Jan. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—When the first American troops reached this base in June and July of last year, they were outspokenly delighted with the camp, which lies three or four miles from the seaport. Most of the men had come from long months in Texas and Mexico, and they could not say enough about the clean, wooden barracks and the mild weather.

All succeeding troops that have disembarked here have been quartered for a time at the same camp, which between times has doubled its capacity and acquired a number of new features; but never a word of praise escapes the soldiers now, for as a wet weather and winter camp it has developed disadvantages with which its authorities have constantly to wrestle.

Its very distance from town, which at the beginning was regarded as an advantage because it took the soldiers out in the country, away from the city, and gave the men a healthy hike, is today a disadvantage. All the permanent troops at the port, including the 3,000 negro stevedores, must morning and evening travel the three and a fraction miles in motor trucks that tear up the roads faster than they can be repaired.

Though loads of crushed stone are constantly being distributed, they are but drops in the bucketfuls of mud and rutting with which the roads are corrugated.

Sleep in Mud and Rain

The camp was originally believed to be unusually healthy because of its position overlooking the harbor, high above the town. But the site itself, which is on a sort of plateau, is perpetually damp, and every bit of rain that descends on the plain, the weather this winter has been peculiarly rainy, and the shacks in which the men live have, with the earth floors, become over and over again seas of mud, through which the men must wade and over which they must sleep. And the roofs have been found to be so faulty that rain streams in until the inhabitants are obliged to have to set up their field tents over their bunks in order to keep dry.

As a result, the carpenter force of the camp has been kept busy all winter making repairs, and it has been difficult and generally impossible to substitute wooden for the earthen floors. When the weather has been really cold, which it has been part of the time, it has been for the men, with which the shacks were first equipped, were entirely inadequate to heat the buildings properly.

Recreation Provided

Great strides have been made in providing recreation and amusement for the men. The camp, which will hold 20,000 men, necessary, now has two big double halls, arranged so that the men can play basketball on one side—or give entertainments on the portable stages.

Each "hut" has its outdoor athletic field, also, where baseball and football are the rule every fine leisure day. Two Y. M. C. A. huts, which really are big double halls, arranged so that the men can play basketball on one side—or give entertainments on the portable stages.

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## Died Serving Their Country Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following deaths in the American expeditionary forces from natural causes were reported to-day:

Privates: George R. Bullard, Fort Dodge, Ia.; pneumonia; Lawrence Geo. Kin, Charleston, Ia.; pneumonia; Hawley B. Olmstead, Taylor, Penn.; pneumonia, and Newberry Holbrook, 824 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, typhoid fever.

British Advance Along Euphrates

LONDON, Feb. 25.—British troops have now carried their advance up the Euphrate to a point one hundred miles west of Baghdad, meeting with little resistance from the Turks, it was officially stated here today.

The simultaneous advances north-east of Palestine and along the Euphrates may be part of a plan to cut off enemy forces in Arabia.

Both movements are encountering only weak forces of Turks. Many months ago it was reported that the renowned German general, von Falkenhayn, formerly chief of the general staff, was gathering an army in Mesopotamia for the relief of Baghdad and the restoration of Turkish and German prestige in the East.

Then it was said the successes of the British in Palestine had caused von Falkenhayn to turn his attention there. A recent report described how he set out for the Palestine scene of operations with 200,000 Turkish troops, and arrived with just half that number, the rest having deserted rather than face the British guns and the hardships of the campaign.

The official announcement on the Mesopotamian campaign given out today follows:

"On Wednesday our Euphrates troops occupied Khana Buzay, fourteen miles west of Kamadieh, and patrols advanced to within ten miles of Hit (100 miles west of Baghdad). The Turks made little resistance. Thirty were captured."

Costa Rica Revolt Ended as People Pledge Loyalty

Three Persons Killed and Five Wounded Before Order Is Restored

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 25.—The revolution in Costa Rica has been put down and order has been completely restored.

The troubles had their inception last Friday, when a band commanded by Roselio Fernandez Guell, editor of "El Imparcial," a pro-German newspaper, which was the official organ of the Costa Rican government, attacked a passenger train from Punta Arenas, capturing some of the passengers.

Some of the insurgents were captured and the others fled. Yesterday morning a small movement in the outskirts of Cartago and a similar one in Turrialba, but neither amounted to much. Order has been completely restored.

The rebels proclaimed as their political platform the suppression of the land and income taxes recently enforced by the government.

A dispatch from San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, on Sunday reported the outbreak of a revolution in that country, with several towns in the hands of the revolutionists. The present government took power in January, 1917, through revolutionary movement, which President Gonzalez was overthrown and the presidency assumed by General Tinoco, whose government has not been recognized by the United States. Costa Rica severed relations with Germany after General Tinoco became President.

Attempt to Arrest Editor Caused People to Revolt

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Feb. 25.—Passengers on board a steamship arriving here today from Costa Rica declare the uprising, which has been subdued, was a spontaneous outburst caused by the attempt of the Costa Rican authorities to arrest Editor Guell, of "El Imparcial," in San Juan del Sur. This is the capital of the revolutionists. The present government took power in January, 1917, through revolutionary movement, which President Gonzalez was overthrown and the presidency assumed by General Tinoco, whose government has not been recognized by the United States. Costa Rica severed relations with Germany after General Tinoco became President.

Grand Duke Killed Self

Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger" Calls Mecklenburg Strelitz a Suicide

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who died yesterday, was a spontaneous outburst caused by the attempt of the Costa Rican authorities to arrest Editor Guell, of "El Imparcial," in San Juan del Sur. This is the capital of the revolutionists. The present government took power in January, 1917, through revolutionary movement, which President Gonzalez was overthrown and the presidency assumed by General Tinoco, whose government has not been recognized by the United States. Costa Rica severed relations with Germany after General Tinoco became President.

Commenting on the grand duke's death, the "Lokal Anzeiger" says: "Sad experiences, about which, as about everything, the grand duke was reserved and reserved, affected him perhaps more deeply than his entourage imagined."

The grand duke left his castle Saturday for a walk, and as he took and return a search for him was made.

Red Cross Thanked By Many Soldiers

"I want to thank you for going to the aid of my wife and child, who were in need of help last week. My wife wrote me that you came to see her. I highly appreciate this. I can soldier better now."

Hundreds of letters like this are being received every